





## The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday.  
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Oct 18 62

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

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Jan 1 63

**NEW YORK CASH STORE.**  
Smith & B. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Stationery, Ready-made Clothing and  
all kinds of Merchandise at the very lowest cash  
prices.  
Jan 1 63

## PREPARE FOR WINTER.

### Clothing for the Million

AT THE

Young America Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING HOUSE.

I AM now prepared, with a full and complete stock,  
to offer

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS**

to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the

**Largest Stock and Best Styles**

ever offered in Janesville.

**Splendid Business Suits,**

**Elegant Black Suits,**

**Every Grade of Overcoats,**

**from common to the best English Haver-**

**Fancy Cassimeres and**

**all grades.**

**Velvet, Cassimeres, Silk & Satin Vests,**

**Trimmings variety. Every grade of**

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,**

comprising White Shirts, Weylin French Flannel and

Cassimeres, Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties,

Collars, Shawls, &c., &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of

**Hats and Caps**

which I will sell at the

**Lowest Market Rates.**

A large portion of my stock was bought early in the

season at low prices, and I will divide this advantage

with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those

who will give me a call.

**CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.**

**The Largest Stock of Clothing**

at the

**YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,**

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

**M. HANSEL.**

On hand a well selected stock of

**Army Cloths**

at Young America Clothing House. I have on hand a

large and well selected stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,**

which I will make to order, and my accomplished cut-

**Mr. George Fenton,**

a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste,

cannot fail to please every one, both in

**STYLE AND FIT.**

I warrant every garment gotten up at my establish-

ment to give

**ENTIRE SATISFACTION.**

**M. HANSEL.**

**YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE.**

**THE OLD SHOP**

UNDER

**A. New Administration.**

THE firm of H. Manning & Thomas, having been dis-

solved, the firm will continue the business at the

stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

**KEEP UP**

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

**Best Boot and Shoe Establishment**

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

**STOCK OF NEW GOODS.**

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

best quality of

**Children's and Ladies' Shoes**

to the heaviest article of

**Men's Boots,**

which will be sold at the

**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,**

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

**The Manufacturing Department**

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the

reputation established by the late firm for the

**Superior Character**

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

**Fully Maintain,**

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article that for durability of wear, quality of

stock and neatness of fit will give

**UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.**

Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage hereto-

fore given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and

the public generally to give him a call.

**Store one door west of Jack-**

**man's Milk.**

**WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.**

**JANESVILLE, APRIL 22, 1862.**

**B. THOMAS.**

**THE ROCHESTER**

**BOOT & SHOE STORE!**

**LET ALL THE PEOPLE**

**PREPARE TO TRAVEL**

with their feet, by getting up a good stock of

**Boots and Shoes**

at the

**ROCHESTER BOOT & SHOE STORE.**

**W. A. REYNOLDS.**

**Best Machine in the World.**

**W. A. REYNOLDS, AGENT**

for Janesville and Rock County, at the Rochester Shoe

Store, next door to the Rock County Bank. notdwt

**J. A. DENELL.**

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

and have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of

needles, no more trouble in sewing the best fabric or

the coarsest material, no difficulty in sewing even seams

and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order

with proper care.

Don't buy a sewing machine until after you have ex-

amined this the very

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**THE ORIGINAL HOWE**

**SEWING**

**MACHINES**

MANUFACTURED BY

**A. B. HOWE.**

**BROTHER OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original in-**

**HOWE SEWING MACHINE,**

and from which all other Sewing Machines derive their

superiority, and to which all others are inferior.

This is the oldest machine in the world (invented in

1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfect

in Janesville, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use,

tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe

work, carriage trimmings, &c., &c. Having the widest

range of adaptability to sewing of any machine pro-

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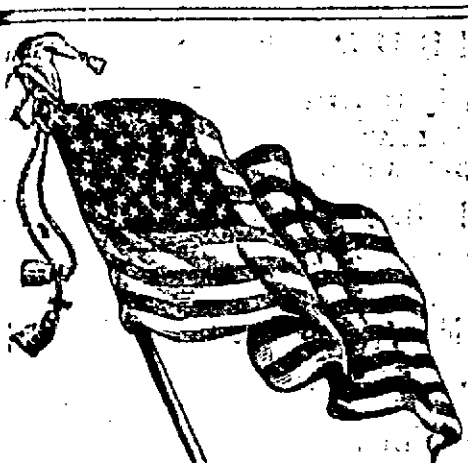
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,  
(Unexpired Term),  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,**  
of Marathon County.

The News.

From Richmond, which is important, if true. It is said that Van Dorn took possession of Corinth, a week ago last Sunday, and that Grant's army had fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie.

The enemy are massing more forces at Fredericksburg. They have made a successful raid into the country in the rear of Burnside's army, coming within six miles of Fort Lyon, near Washington.

The dispatches, this afternoon, are nearly devoid of interest. It is reported that another surrender of federal troops has taken place at Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, 215 miles from Louisville.

Opinion of Attorney General Bates.

The opinion of the United States attorney general affirming the citizenship of freedmen of color, born in this country, has been published. It is accounted the ablest and most important state paper drawn up by him since assuming the duties of his office. It was given in reply to a question from the secretary of the treasury, in reference to a vessel detained by a revenue cutter, commanded by a colored man, as to whether colored men are citizens. After reviewing at length all the authorities usually cited on the other side of the question, including the Dred Scott opinion, he comes to the following conclusion:

I give it as my opinion that the free man of color, mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States, and if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade.

The importance of this opinion is greatly enhanced from its being considered a forerunner of the proclamation which the president will issue on the first of January, and properly prepares the way for that great act in the drama of the rebellion.

Mr. Seward Considers the Defeat of John F. Potter.

Sometime since, the Portage City Register stated that it had been informed that Secretary Seward had written a letter previous to the election, to a citizen of Milwaukee, urging the defeat of John F. Potter, then a candidate for congress in the first district. This statement the Chicago Journal plumply denies, while the Milwaukee Sentinel thought the Secretary of State had no time to spare from the discharge of his duties to take any interest in the election in that district. It, however, called for the name of the person to whom the letter was written.

The Register thus replies to the Chicago Journal:

The Journal is too positive by half. We did not see the letter which Mr. Seward wrote to a leading republican in Milwaukee, saying it would give him great satisfaction to see Mr. Potter defeated. But that he did write such a letter, is a fact of which there can be no doubt, if the statements of men whose words are everywhere accepted as truth can be relied upon. A certain gentleman in Milwaukee, whose word with us is authority, states that he saw the letter from Mr. Seward, and the fact is as we have charged.

To the Sentinel the Register thus responds:

Let the Sentinel call Alex. Mitchell to the stand, and have him state fully and unreservedly what he knows about this matter. Perhaps he can give some information that will assist in clearing up this matter.

As it is a matter of common notoriety throughout the state that Mr. Mitchell, and a number of other leading republicans of Milwaukee opposed the election of Judge Potter, and supported his democratic opponent, Mr. Brown, perhaps he can also inform the public whether or not it was through the influence of the letter of Mr. Seward that he was induced to take that course. There ought to have been some great public necessity to justify the holding of so many Milwaukee republicans at the late election, and those of the republican faith in other parts of the state would like to see some reason given for it, because if it was purely local and personal it will have a discouraging effect upon the party hereafter. If our nominations are to amount to nothing, if they do not suit Mr. Seward or Mr. Mitchell, or persons who sympathize with them, it will be useless to go through with the formalities of a nomination, as the party is now organized.

A New Project.—The house of representatives has passed a bill to establish what is called a money order system in connection with post offices—the chief purpose of which is to guard against loss in the transmission of money by mail. As a source of revenue to the government it will prove advantageous, rendering the sending of funds by express, at a larger fee, entirely unnecessary. It proposes to charge five cents on sums of ten dollars; on more than ten and less than twenty, ten cents; on any additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents—duplicates to be issued when orders are lost.

The Reason of Gen. Butler's Removal.

It is now generally credited that General Banks has gone to New Orleans to take command of the Gulf department, in place of General Butler. It is stated as a reason for the superseding of Gen. Butler, that the French government demands his dismissal, and compensation to French subjects whom he has wrongfully imprisoned.

Gen. Butler has discharged his duties at New Orleans, generally, to the satisfaction of the country. Nothing is publicly known of his acts which would justify his removal. If he has been guilty of some flagrant and persistent wrong, which is yet to be developed, the public will rest satisfied with his superseding; but if he has simply committed some trivial mistake, of which all commanders are more or less liable, it can hardly be a justification. He has, so far as is known, been eminently the right man in the right place. He has been a full match for the secession and their foreign allies in New Orleans, and hence their enmity towards him. The hatred of rebels and Tories towards any man is a good mark in his favor. Judging Gen. Butler by this standard, and by all other evidence now known, he has done his duty. Positive men, like him, have ever been subject to abuse and slander from the enemies of the country, which has generally had the effect desired by its authors upon the government, and to some extent upon the popular mind. We do not stand by "our true men" in this way, but suffer them to be overwhelmed by the falsehoods and intrigues of the rebels and their sympathizers. This is one reason why we have not developed able generals to lead our armies, and statesmen of the right stamp to guide in the councils of the government. So far, we have seen no sufficient reason for the dismissal of Gen. Butler, but it may be that future developments will fully sustain the action of the government.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
The Expedition into Mississippi from Helena.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 14, 1862.

I have just seen the Chicago Tribune's account of the expedition from this place under Gen. Hovey and Washburn. I was with the expedition, but certainly should hardly recognize it as the same one but for the dates, knowing that two expeditions could not have left here under the same generals at the same time. The person who sent the "Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune," dates from Cairo, and makes his report upon the authority of a Memphis correspondent who "has information from the most reliable source"—from a "banker" and another gentleman, who, though not a "banker," is "well-known," which certainly ought to make it reliable.

Now, the whole thing, so far from being even a tolerably correct account of the affair, is one of the grossest botches and most stupid accumulations of mis-statements possible to be got into a report by any one who was with the expedition; it looks more as though some one at Memphis had heard of the starting of the expedition and had guessed at the result, and had made a bungling job of even that. It is but justice to those who are paying for these things to know when it is proper to report them at all—the facts, and not to be cheated and deceived by this kindred report "from the most reliable source," "from a reliable gentleman," "from an eye witness," etc., etc.

What the expedition did do, and what it did not do, I will endeavor to inform you, not upon the authority of any "reliable" individual, either free or "contaminated," but upon the evidence of my own eye and experience. We left Helena on Thursday by transports, passing down the river and landing some ten miles below; until landing, our destination was a matter of much speculation, but that unraveled the secret to many. The force landed at this place was not far from 20,000, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which immediately took up its line of march into the interior, making the first camp some ten miles from the river, at about ten o'clock p. m. Started again next morning, 28th, at eight o'clock, arriving at the mouth of Coldwater the same evening, where the advance, with a few shells from their howitzers, got up a very lively skedaddle among some rebels who were building breastworks at the ferry to oppose our progress. The amount of damage actually done them is uncertain, as there are various reports. One is that four or five were killed and several wounded, and that forty horses and sixty stand of arms were captured. We stayed here until halfpast four p. m., Saturday, 29th, awaiting the construction of a bridge composed of ferry-boats found on the river, and some smaller ones and lumber brought along for that purpose. A little after noon the infantry and heavy artillery commenced arriving, so that before we left the entire force was at this point. Here the force was divided, Gen. Washburn taking not more than one-half, if so much, he had only two heavy guns and two regiments of infantry, the balance in cavalry with eight mountain howitzers. A new march, rapidly making no halt, except to feed our horses, until about noon on Sunday, 30th, when we reached Hardy station, on the Memphis and Mississippi railroad, seven miles from Grenada. Here the advance surprised and took prisoner some fifteen or twenty rebels; two bridges, one passenger and one box car, and two or three flats were burned, and the telegraph cut down. A detachment was sent across to the main road (the Mississippi Central), to destroy that. They destroyed a bridge over a culvert three miles from and within sight of Grenada, and then returned, when all took the back track, marching until ten o'clock p. m., going into camp in a denching storm; men and horses hungry and nearly jaded out. The storm prevented the men getting anything to eat, though they managed to get some food for their horses. We left camp rather late Monday morning—the roads not in an improved condition from last night's rain—reaching Mitchell's cross-roads, some forty-five miles from Grenada, at three o'clock p. m., find-

ing our two regiments of infantry, and the heavy artillery, which arrived here the day before.

After having been in camp about an hour almost our entire force was called out to put a stop to a slight skirmish going on between our pickets on the Coldwater road and a small squad of rebels, which being accomplished we returned to camp. Our regiment, the infantry and artillery laid here all day Tuesday, which was a rainy, disagreeable day, while the rest of the force was divided up into large scouting parties which were sent out in all directions. One went to Panola and found it had been deserted by the three regiments of rebel troops which had occupied it until Sunday, when they left for Coffeeville.

On Wednesday morning we started, as all supposed for Coffeeville, on the Mississippi Central, still further above Grenada, and where the boys expected to have an opportunity of giving the rebels a sample of their fighting qualities; but when within about two miles of Oakland, on the Memphis and Mississippi road, the advance, the 1st Indiana cavalry, was attacked by two hundred rebels who were ambushed beside the road, and by the inexorable blunder, as they say, of the general's body guard, in rushing in upon them, breaking them up and throwing them into confusion, lost one of their steel howitzers. Capt. Walker, who was in command of the regiment, it is said requested permission to follow and retake the gun, but was refused. Several brilliant maneuvers were now performed, which were entirely lost to the rebels, except to give them time to escape, as they were in full retreat through Oakland with the captured gun. In this affair we had one man killed, three taken prisoners and several wounded; had eight horses killed and lost one gun. We took one captain, badly wounded, and two or three privates; we moved into Oakland and camped for the night. Coffeeville is sixteen miles and Water Valley, at which point the main part of Price's army now is, is twenty-five miles from this place. Thursday morning we left for Mitchell's Cross roads, where we arrived at 4 p. m. We did not disturb the railroad at Oakland, which has led some imaginative, malicious person to infer and even intimate that we had bitten off our own noses in doing what we did at Hardy Station. Left Cross Roads on Friday morning, reaching Coldwater at 3 p. m., which place Gen. Hovey and the force that remained with him left in the morning; we proceeded homeward, reaching Helena Sunday evening.

These are some of the things we did. I am fearful if all were told it would not reflect much credit upon our army. What was not done is this: Gen. Hovey and one-half, or more, of the force which left Helena never got nearer than sixty miles to Grenada; that portion which went through to the railroad never were nearer than three miles, and only a small portion as near as that; therefore the bridges at Grenada, the destruction of which was to stop Price's retreat, was not destroyed. There was no damage done to the Mississippi Central railroad, which two hours labor did not repair so that trains passed over; and to sum up the whole thing in a few words, we did not do what we purposed, and what was expected of us.

Clark B. Buell, formerly a resident of Janesville, was left at a house sick on our way down, and was taken prisoner by the rebels, who carried him to Jackson by way of Coffeeville and Grenada. He was paroled and taken to Vicksburg, which place he left on Tuesday, arriving here on the 14th. He reports that there was not at any time previous to the retreat through it of Price's army on the day after we left Oakland, any force at Grenada to prevent us entering the place and destroying the bridges as was designed, thus stopping Price until Grant could have overtaken and soundly thrashed him, instead of his being allowed to escape to Jackson. Buell thinks from what he heard said among rebel officers and soldiers that the great fight is to come off at Jackson, at which place a large force is concentrating, instead of at Vicksburg. He represents Price's army as a half-bled half-clothed rabble.

Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina.

A Newbern correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a fearful slitting has been occasioned among the rebels and rebel sympathizers of the department of North Carolina, who had thought the military governor, Stanley, was clothed with absolute and final dictatorial powers. A revenue officer has made his appearance in the blockade region of the inland waters of the state. Millions of dollars worth of goods, which were flowing into the inland seas of North Carolina, by way of the single port of Beaufort, which alone has been open to commerce, are now shut out; and henceforth, until other ports are opened, all vessels cleared for Beaufort must unload there, instead of proceeding up Cove Sound into the Pamlico and Albemarle to Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Elizabeth City, Edenton, and all along shore.

As an instance of the audacious and flagrant manner in which the blockade has been set at naught, and an extensive commerce openly carried on with persons and places, having easy and direct communication with the interior beyond our lines, Evans Evans of the firm of Evans & McCaulley, New York, five or six weeks ago received permission from Gov. Stanley to carry the schooner B. D. Pitts, with an assorted cargo, to Elizabeth City, a point where we had not then, nor have now, any garrison or gunboat, and whence there is an uninterrupted channel of intercourse with all secessionism.

His Excellency frequently comes into collision with the naval and army authorities, which is very natural and almost inevitable from the very indefinite nature of his functions and the discretionary extent of his power. The so-called "conciliatory" policy of Gov. Stanley has been tried and proved a great failure. Not one man of any prominence has yet been induced to take any position for the Union; and without one solitary exception, nobody who was a citizen, was ever undertaken to make a Union speech. The non-separators are generally disposed to be loyal; and most of them, who are not unfitted by infirmity or age, enlist quite willingly. These men, however, dislike Gov. Stanley and his policy, and insist upon the harshest measures towards the rebels and their sympathizers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Telegraph Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.  
The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the committee of ways and means, has sent them a bill embodying his views.  
The first section of the bill gives authority to raise \$300,000,000 for the service of the current year, and \$500,000,000 for the service of the most fiscal year, and to raise the sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by this congress, as the public exigencies may require.  
The bill includes the issue of 6 per cent bonds, 130 bonds, 7 per cent bonds, or bonds bearing less rates of interest, and legal tender notes bearing no interest. The Secretary expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of the provisions and the amounts to be provided in each case defined as precisely as possible by congress.

The remaining sections authorize the formation of banking associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, altho in form and secured alike by United States bonds, but payable on demand primarily by the issuing association.  
Washington, Dec. 26, 1862.  
"Special to Chicago Tribune."—An important committee is daily expected here from New York, representing the money interests, to tell the government what they are and what they are not ready to do with their wealth.

From what is known of their views it is judged probable that they will necessitate a change in the financial scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and possibly a change in the cabinet.  
Mr. Chase's financial scheme proposes that he may borrow nine hundred millions in any of the forms mentioned in his report, at his own discretion; also that no banks now existing shall be allowed to enter into his proposed national banking system, that they must first reorganize under a new charter.

All the hospitals in Washington and Alexandria were provided with a Christmas present by the ladies. The plan was initiated by Mrs. Secretary Smith, and several thousand turkeys were consumed.  
Thurloe Weed affirms that the Albany Journal has not been sold to Van Dyck, as stated, or to anybody else.

Rumors originating in pro-slavery circles are rife tending towards offers of amicable arrangement with the south which will not be listened to by our government.

As the last of January approaches a degree of desperation is manifested by pro-slavery leaders of the Wood and Vallandigham school, which is believed to be fully warranted by the impending blow at their favorite barbarism.

A bill has been proposed by members of the committee of ways and means, a majority of whom are in favor of it, which will be presented to the house as a substitute for Secretary Chase's bill.

Its leading features are a further emission of treasury notes, and short loans on one, two or three years.

No notice is taken of the banking part of Chase's scheme.

General Banks is believed to have reached New Orleans by this time.

It is believed that his orders contemplate the continuance of General Butler there in a subordinate command, but those who know the character of that officer anticipate his speedy return to the north.

The senate committee charged with the investigation relative to the transport of the expedition, hold daily sessions and have already examined a number of important witnesses.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HELENA, ARK.—PART OF THE FOREMAN, December 28.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 25th, contains the following:  
Petersburg, Dec. 24.  
On Monday Gen. Prior, with a small detachment, attacked the "Yankee force of several hundred stationed at Isle of Wight, Va. H. to protect the arrival of a member of congress. The first charge Gen. Dix's cavalry flung in great confusion, and were chased ten miles at full speed. Our loss was trifling. Prior afterwards visited Smithfield.

It is reported this morning, by passengers by last night's train, that 5000 cavalry, under Van Dorn, dashed into Corinth on Sunday, despite the Yankees, and took possession of the place.

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 22.  
Grant's army has fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie. An important expedition under Van Dorn, which has been out several days, has not been heard from.

The Dispatch contains an appeal for the Fredericksburg sufferers who are in Richmond.

The latest reliable intelligence relative to the rebel army in our front, states that they have massed their forces on both sides of the railroad from Fredericksburg, to below Guinness Station. The track for two miles south of Fredericksburg has been torn up, the rails being used for turnouts at present terminus.

On Thursday a brigade of rebel cavalry were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers distributed to the men near Guinness Station. It was believed there that their destination was King George Co. by the way of Port Royal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its appearance on the second range of hills, in the rear of Fredericksburg, in full view from our position. A considerable number of tents have recently been sent up from Richmond to Lee's army.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 25th, indicates that Lee, with a portion of his army, was moving towards Culpeper to make a demonstration in front of Washington, but it is known that Lee was still at Fredericksburg, Friday noon.

The enemy are engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any future crossing by pontoons. Flats of truce cross the Rappahannock every day, principally to transfer to the other side citizens who came into our lines to escape the bombardment. Our soldiers are taking advantage of the pleasant weather by building huts. Heavy firing was heard, yesterday evening, in the direction of Dumfries. Intelligence from Aquia Creek, to-day, states that about 4,000 rebel cavalry, with four guns, made an attack on four regiments of Sigel's infantry at Dumfries. The contest lasted till dark and was renewed this morning.

The accompanying was intense and apparently nearer than yesterday. Telegraph line ceased to work yesterday afternoon, and up to 4 p. m., to-day, no official intelligence had been received here.

had crossed into King George county for the purpose of being married, was taken by Pleasanton. His two groomsmen say they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Richmond state that the iron-clad gunboat Richmond makes daily trips to Dury's bluff.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Telegraphic operations resumed. An official report states that the enemy's cavalry numbered but 1500; that they attacked the town of Dumfries, but were driven off with loss. The firing, to-day, was in the direction of Occoquan, and was probably caused by the enemy's cavalry falling in with Gen. Sigel's infantry. It is unofficially stated that several sutlers' wagons have been captured by Lee, and it is considered unsafe to transport goods by that route.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.  
A Tribune's special. The army's victory of Saturday's night, not entirely around Burnside's army, but around Dumfries in their possession in the morning. A body of troops under Col. Conly, who it is charged had no pickets out, were surprised in the night, and supposed captured to an extent difficult to fix. Rumor estimates our loss from 1600 down to 2300. The 17th Pa. cavalry was roughly handled, and withdrew in considerable haste. Arms were first placed in the hands of this regiment only one week ago. Of fifteen wagons containing regimental property one is said certainly to be lost. We also lost the whole of a four gun battery or only half of it. Last night these swift riding marauders were in possession of Occoquan. The operators at Norfolk Station, this evening, states that the enemy were within three miles. The movement of troops from there to the scene of this enterprise has been prompt and forcible, both of cavalry and infantry, but Stuart's in these affairs have never been partial. Since writing this we hear that Stuart and comrades were early this morning were within six miles of Port Lyon; also that they got the whole of the battery at Dumfries; also that at Occoquan they fell on a detachment of the 22d Pennsylvania cavalry. A fight ensued unequal on our side, in which the 22d had twenty men killed and wounded. Capt. Johnson, who commanded the post, was among the killed. The whole detachment not killed or disabled was captured.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 29.  
Flour 50 better, and moderate demand for extra state. Best wheat and firmer, at 1.31 for Chicago spring; 1.28a, 1.35 for Milwaukee club; 1.30a, 1.41 for winter red. Corn, 72a00.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.  
The Louisville & Nashville railroad having refused to convey the mails after the 1st of January, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch roads from that date.

M. BLAIR, P. M. Gen'l.

CAPE HARKY, Dec. 27.

The Ellen, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th, passed Saturday night. The Persia arrived at Liverpool with her machinery disabled. The Asia takes her place on the 30th. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions dull. The president's message was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect. No faith exhibited in the emancipation scheme.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.  
The Journal says that the treaty work on the Nashville road, near Muldraugh's Hill, was destroyed yesterday by Morgan. Six hundred federals opposed them, but after slight casualties surrendered. Particulars unknown.

Headquarters, are not advised of the above, but unusually reliable persons affirm it positively. If destroyed, it will take three days to restore the railroad communication. The Journal thinks Morgan won't advance to the Ohio river.

Not many days ago a meeting of American citizens was held in Boston and money subscribed for the relief of the Lancashire suffering poor. One of the gentlemen present offered the use of the ship T. B. Wales, then returning from a voyage to Calcutta, to convey the offerings of Boston to Liverpool. The corn and clothing were purchased, and awaited the arrival of the ship T. B. Wales; but, instead of her arrival, came the news that she had been burned by the rebel pirate Alabama. What a strange and suggestive comment! A vessel intended for a journey of mercy to England burned by a pirate which English avarice and enmity had built!

DIED.

In Nashville, Ky., December 27th, 1862, of typhoid fever, JAMES A. LARSEN, second son of John and Thelma Jones, aged 15 years and 7 days.

He was a member of company E, (Captain Mills) of the 22d regiment Wisconsin volunteers. He died after a distressing illness of several weeks, and has followed the little Charlie who died four weeks ago.

The funeral will be attended at the School House, near the residence of his father, on Wednesday the 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. A funeral invitation is extended to all who wish to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

I hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the annual State and County Taxes for the City of Janesville for the year 1862, now on my hand for collection, that I will receive the same at my office until the 14th day of January next, between the hours of nine o'clock and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the return of one and a half and six p. m.

And further, that I will make change on all amounts of tax on order, and in the whole amount of tax, the tax-payer must make it; also, that one-half of the state tax must be paid in treasury notes.

P. O. COLWELL, City Treasurer.  
Dated December 28th, 1862. O. J. DRAHBOY.

LADIES' FURS!

A large and rich stock to be

Closed Out Immediately

at

CREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

at BRADY'S.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

A 2d Janesville Literary Emporium, corner store. Some elegant.

FRENCH STYLES.

Also another Invoice of

Diaries for 1863.

TRINITY Romance by Jean Paul, received this day 29th Dec. 29th.

CINCINNATI COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.

H. S. BROWN, p. l. l. against O. A. MATTISON and J. H. OUTING, etc.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant O. A. Mattison and J. H. Outing:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, on or before the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time so specified, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, with interest on two hundred and eighty dollars at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

WILLARD MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Janesville, Wis.

Paints! Paints!

A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of which will be sold cheap, at

COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

Magazines for January,

together with the

Latest Weekly and Daily Papers,

received at the

Regular Literary Emporium,

23 door from the corner.

RECEIVED AT THE

A Large Assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Just received at

BENNETT'S.

de 27a00

PERFUMES & TOILET GOODS!

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRAITS, essenced and in sets.

TOILET WATERS, COLONIES, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDERS & BOXES, POMADES & OILS, SOAPS, &c., &c.

Imported and domestic, of No 1 quality, and at

LOW PRICES.

Also a good assortment of

KEROSENE LAMPS

and other Kerosene Goods, which are selling at reduced prices. Call at the

PEOPLES' DRUG STORE

and examine prices and quality, as we are not to be undersold by "any other man."

de 27a00

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has been duly qualified as referee in all cases arising under and after the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in relation to the liquidation of the assets of the insolvent estate of J. L. INGREDY, deceased, at

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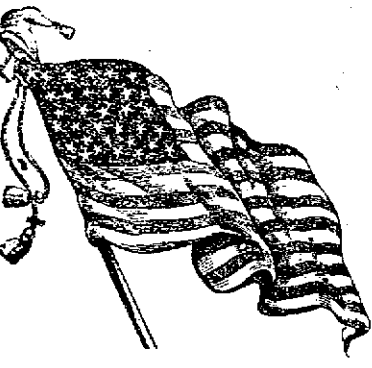
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,  
(Unexpired Term.)  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,**  
of Marathon county.

The News.

From Richmond, which is important, it is said that Van Dorn took possession of Corinth, a week ago last Sunday, and that Grant's army had fallen back beyond the Tallehatchie.

The enemy are massing more forces at Fredericksburg. They have made a successful raid into the country in the rear of Burnside's army, coming within six miles of Fort Lyon, near Washington.

The dispatches, this afternoon, are nearly devoid of interest. It is reported that another surrender of federal troops has taken place at Maudraugh's Hill, Kentucky, 35 miles from Louisville.

Opinion of Attorney General Bates.

The opinion of the United States attorney general affirming the citizenship of freedmen of color, born in this country, has been published. It is accounted the ablest and most important state paper drawn up by him since assuming the duties of his office. It was given in reply to a question from the secretary of the treasury, in reference to a vessel detained by a revenue cutter, commanded by a colored man, as to whether colored men are citizens. After reviewing at length all the authorities usually cited on the other side of the question, including the Dred Scott opinion, he comes to the following conclusion:

I give it as my opinion that the free man of color, mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States, and, if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade.

The importance of this opinion is greatly enhanced from its being considered a forerunner of the proclamation which the president will issue on the first of January, and properly prepares the way for that great act in the drama of the rebellion.

Mr. Seward Counsels the Defeat of John F. Potter.

Sometime since, the Portage City Register stated that it had been informed that Secretary Seward had written a letter, previous to the election, to a citizen of Milwaukee, urging the defeat of John F. Potter, then a candidate for congress in the first district. This statement the Chicago Journal plumply denies, while the Milwaukee Sentinel thought the Secretary of State had no time to spare from the discharge of his duties to take any interest in the election in that district. It, however, called for the name of the person to whom the letter was written.

The Register thus replies to the Chicago Journal:

The Journal is too positive by half. We did not see the letter which Mr. Seward wrote to a leading republican in Milwaukee, saying it would give him great satisfaction to see Mr. Potter defeated. But that he did write such a letter, is a fact of which there can be no doubt, if the statements of men whose words are everywhere accepted as truth can be relied upon. A certain gentleman in Milwaukee, whose word with us is authority, states that he saw the letter from Mr. Seward, and the fact is as we have charged.

To the Sentinel the Register thus responds:

Let the Sentinel call Alex. Mitchell to the stand, and have him state fully and without reserve what he knows about this matter. Perhaps he can give some information that will assist in clearing up this matter.

As it is a matter of common notoriety throughout the state that Mr. Mitchell, and a number of other leading republicans of Milwaukee opposed the election of Judge Potter, and supported his democratic opponent, Mr. Brown, perhaps he can also inform the public whether or not it was through the influence of the letter of Mr. Seward that he was induced to take that course. There ought to have been some great public necessity to justify the bolting of so many Milwaukee republicans at the late election, and those of the republican faith in other parts of the state would like to see some reason given for it, because if it was purely local and personal it will have a discouraging effect upon the party hereafter. If our nominations are to amount to nothing, if they do not suit Mr. Seward or Mr. Mitchell, or persons who sympathize with them, it will be useless to go through with the formalities of a nomination, as the party is now organized.

A NEW PROJECT.—The house of representatives has passed a bill to establish what is called a money order system in connection with post offices—the chief purpose of which is to guard against loss in the transmission of money by mail. As a source of revenue to the government it will prove advantageous, rendering the sending of funds by express, at a larger fee, entirely unnecessary. It proposes to charge five cents on sums of ten dollars; on more than ten and less than twenty, ten cents; on any additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents—duplicates to be issued when orders are lost.

The Reason of Gen. Butler's Removal.

It is now generally credited that General Banks has gone to New Orleans to take command of the Gulf department, in place of General Butler. It is stated as a reason for the superseding of Gen. Butler, that the French government demands his dismissal, and compensation to French subjects whom he has wrongfully imprisoned.

Gen. Butler has discharged his duties at New Orleans, generally, to the satisfaction of the country. Nothing is publicly known of his acts which would justify his removal. If he has been guilty of some flagrant and persistent wrong, which is yet to be developed, the public will rest satisfied with his superseding; but if he has simply committed some trivial mistakes, of which all commanders are more or less liable, it can hardly be a justification. He has, so far as is known, been eminently the right man in the right place. He has been a full match for the secession and their foreign allies in New Orleans, and hence their enmity towards him. The hatred of rebels and Tories towards any man is a good mark in his favor. Judging Gen. Butler by this standard, and by all other evidence now known, he has done his duty. Positive men, like him, have over been subject to abuse and slander from the enemies of the country, which has generally had the effect desired by its authors upon the government, and to some extent upon the popular mind. We do not stand by our true men in this war, but suffer them to be overwhelmed by the falsehoods and intrigues of the rebels and their sympathizers. This is one reason why we have not developed able generals to lead our armies, and statesmen of the right stamp to guide in the councils of the government. So far, we have seen no sufficient reason for the dismissal of Gen. Butler, but it may be that future developments will fully sustain the action of the government.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

The Expedition into Mississippi from Helena.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 14, 1862. I have just seen the Chicago Tribune's account of the expedition from this place under Gens. Hovey and Washburn. I was with the expedition, but certainly should hardly recognize it as the same one but for the dates, knowing that two expeditions could not have left here under the same generals at the same time. The person who sent the "Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune," dates from Cairo, and makes his report upon the authority of a Memphis correspondent who "has information from the most reliable source"—from a "banker" and another gentleman, who, though not a "banker," is "well-known," which certainly ought to make it reliable.

Now, the whole thing, so far from being even a tolerably correct account of the affair, is one of the grossest botches and most stupid accumulations of mis-statements possible to be got into a report by any one who was with the expedition; it looks more as though some one at Memphis had heard of the starting of the expedition and had guessed at the result, and had made a bungling job of even that. It is but justice to those who are paying for these things to know—when it is proper to report them at all—the facts, and not to be cheated and deceived by this kind of reports "from the most reliable source," "from a reliable gentleman," "from an eye witness," etc., etc.

What the expedition did do, and what it did not do, I will endeavor to inform you, not upon the authority of any "reliable" individual, either free or "contraband," but upon the evidence of my own eye and experience. We left Helena on Thursday by transports, passing down the river and landing some ten miles below; until landing, our destination was a matter of much speculation, but that unraveled the secret to many. The force landed at this place was not far from 20,000, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which immediately took up its line of march into the interior, making the first camp some ten miles from the river, at about ten o'clock p. m. Started again next morning, 28th, at eight o'clock, arriving at the mouth of Coldwater the same evening, where the advance, with a few shells from their howitzers, got up a very lively skeddaddle among some rebels who were building breastworks at the ferry to oppose our progress. The amount of damage actually done them is uncertain, as there are various reports. One is that four or five were killed and several wounded, and that forty horses and sixty stand of arms were captured. We stayed here until half-past four p. m., Saturday, 29th, awaiting the construction of a bridge composed of ferry-boats found on the river, and some smaller ones and lumber brought along for that purpose. A little after noon the infantry and heavy artillery commenced arriving, so that before we left the entire force was at this point. Here the force was divided, Gen. Washburn taking not more than one-half, if so much; he had only two heavy guns and two regiments of infantry, the balance in cavalry with eight mountain howitzers. We now marched rapidly, making no halt, except to feed our horses, until about noon on Sunday, 30th, when we reached Hardy station, on the Memphis and Mississippi railroad, seven miles from Grenada. Here the advance surprised and took prisoners some fifteen or twenty rebels; two bridges, one passenger and one box car, and two or three flat cars were burned, and the telegraph cut down. A detachment was sent across to the main road (the Mississippi Central), to destroy that. They destroyed a bridge over a culvert three miles from and within sight of Grenada, and then returned, when all took the back track, marching until ten o'clock p. m., going into camp in a den of a storm, and some horses hungry and nearly jaded out. The storm prevented the men getting anything to eat, though they managed to get some food for their horses. We left camp rather late Monday morning—the roads not in an improved condition from last night's rain—reaching Mitchell's cross-roads, some forty-five miles from Grenada, at three o'clock p. m., and

ing our two regiments of infantry, and the heavy artillery, which arrived here the day before.

After having been in camp about an hour almost our entire force was called out to put a stop to a slight skirmish going on between our pickets on the Coldwater road, and a small squad of rebels, which being accomplished we returned to camp. Our regiment, the infantry and artillery laid here all day, Tuesday, which was a rainy, disagreeable day, while the rest of the force was divided up into large scouting parties which were sent out in all directions. One went to Panola and found it had been deserted by the three regiments of rebel troops which had occupied it until Sunday, when they left for Coffeeville.

On Wednesday morning we started, as all supposed for Coffeeville, on the Mississippi Central, still further above Grenada, and where the boys expected to have an opportunity of giving the rebels a sample of their fighting qualities; but when within about two miles of Oakland, on the Memphis and Mississippi road, the advance, the 1st Indiana cavalry, was attacked by two hundred rebels who were ambushed beside the road, and by the inexcusable blunder, as they say, of the general's body guard, in rushing in upon them, breaking them up and throwing them into confusion, lost one of their steel howitzers. Capt. Walker, who was in command of the regiment, it is said requested permission to follow and retake the gun, but was refused. Several brilliant maneuvers were now performed, which were entirely lost to the rebels, except to give them time to escape, as they were in full retreat through Oakland with the captured gun. In this affair we had one man killed, three taken prisoners and several wounded; had eight horses killed and lost one gun. We took one captain, badly wounded, and two or three privates; we moved into Oakland and camped for the night. Coffeeville is sixteen miles and Water Valley, at which point the main part of Price's army now is, is twenty-five miles from this place. Thursday morning we left for Mitchell's Cross roads, where we arrived at 4 p. m. We did not disturb the railroad at Oakland, which has led some imaginative, malicious person to infer and even intimate that we had bitten off our own noses in doing what we did at Hardy Station. Left Cross Roads on Friday morning, reaching Coldwater at 3 p. m., which place Gen. Hovey and the force that remained with him left in the morning; we proceeded homeward, reaching Helena Sunday evening.

These are some of the things we did. I am fearful if all were told it would not reflect much credit upon our army. What was not done is this: Gen. Hovey and one-half or more, of the force which left Helena never got nearer than sixty miles to Grenada; that portion which went through to the railroad never were nearer than three miles, and only a small portion as near as that; therefore the bridges at Grenada, the destruction of which was to stop Price's retreat, was not destroyed. There was no damage done to the Mississippi Central railroad, which two hours labor did not repair so that trains passed over; and to sum up the whole thing in a few words, we did not do what we purposed, and what was expected of us.

Clark R. Buell, formerly a resident of Janesville, was left at a house sick on our way down, and was taken prisoner by the rebels, who carried him to Jackson by way of Coffeeville and Grenada. He was paroled and taken to Vicksburg, which place he left on Tuesday, arriving here on the 14th. He reports that there was not at any time previous to the retreat through it of Price's army on the day after we left Oakland, any force at Grenada to prevent us entering the place and destroying the bridges as was designed, thus stopping Price until Grant could have overtaken and soundly thrashed him, instead of his being allowed to escape to Jackson. Buell thinks from what he heard said among rebel officers and soldiers that the great fight is to come off at Jackson, at which place a large force is concentrating, instead of at Vicksburg. He represents Price's army as a half-fed half-clothed rabble.

Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina.

A Newbern correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a fearful slandering has been occasioned among the rebels and rebel sympathizers of the department of North Carolina, who had thought the military governor, Stanley, was clothed with absolute and final dictatorial powers. A revenue officer has made his appearance there and seized all the vessels engaged in traffic under the governor's permits within the blockaded region of the inland waters of the state. Millions of dollars worth of goods, which were flowing into the inland seas of North Carolina, by way of the single port of Beaufort, which alone has been left open to commerce, are now shut out, henceforth, until other ports are opened, all vessels cleared for Beaufort must unload there, instead of proceeding up Cape Sound into the Pamlico and Albemarle to Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Elizabeth City, Edenton, and all along shore. As an instance of the audacious and flagrant manner in which the blockade has been set at naught, and an extensive commerce openly carried on with persons and places, having easy and direct communication with the interior beyond our lines, Evan Evans, of the firm of Evans & McCauley, New York, five or six weeks ago received permission from Gov. Stanley to carry the schooner B. D. Pitts, with an assorted cargo, to Elizabeth City, a point where we had not then, nor have now, any garrison or gunboat, and whence there is an uninterrupted channel of intercourse with all secessionism.

His Excellency frequently comes into collision with the naval and army authorities, which is very natural and almost inevitable from the very indefinite nature of his functions and the discretionary extent of his power. The so-called "conciliatory" policy of Gov. Stanley has been tried and proved a great failure. Not one man of any prominence has yet been induced to take any position for the Union; and without one solitary exception, nobody who was a citizen when the rebellion commenced, has thus far undertaken to make a Union speech. The non-slaveholders are generally disposed to be loyal, and most of them are not satisfied by inferior or inferior grades of compromise. These men, however, dislike Gov. Stanley and his policy, and insist upon the harshest measures towards the rebels and their sympathizers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the committee of ways and means, has sent them a bill embodying his views.

The bill contains provisions of the bill give authority to raise \$300,000,000 for the service of the current year, and \$600,000,000 for the service of the next fiscal year, and to raise the sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by this congress, as the public exigencies may require.

The bill includes the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, 7.30 bonds, 7 per cent. bonds, or bonds bearing less rates of interest and legal tender notes bearing no interest. The Secretary expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of the provisions and the amounts to be provided in each case defined as precisely as possible by congress.

The remaining sections authorize the formation of banking associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, alike in form and secured alike by United States bonds, but payable on demand primarily by the issuing associations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1862. Special to Chicago Tribune.—An important committee is daily expected here from New York regarding the monetary interests, to tell the government what they are and what they are not ready to do with their wealth.

From what is known of their views it is judged probable that they will necessitate a change in the financial scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and possibly a change in the cabinet.

Mr. Chase's financial scheme proposes that he may borrow nine hundred millions in any of the modes mentioned in his report, at his own discretion; also that no banks now existing shall be allowed to enter into his proposed national banking system, that is they must first reorganize under a new charter.

All the hospitals in Washington and Alexandria were provided with a Christmas present by the ladies. The plan was initiated by Mrs. Secretary Smith, and several thousand turkeys were consumed.

Thurlow Weed affirms that the Albany Journal has not been sold to Van Dyck, as stated, or to anybody else.

Recent origination in pro-slavery circles are raising considerable sums of money for an arrangement with the south which will not be listened to by our government.

As the 1st of January approaches a degree of desperation is manifested by pro-slavery leaders of the Wood and Vallandigham school, which is believed to be fully warranted by the impending blow at their favorite barbarism.

A bill has been proposed by members of the committee of ways and means, a majority of whom are to approve it, which will be presented to the house as a substitute for Secretary Chase's bill.

In leading features are a further emission of treasury notes, and short loans on one, two or three years.

No notice is taken of the banking part of Chase's scheme.

General Banks is believed to have reached New Orleans by this time.

It is believed that his orders contemplate the continuance of General Butler there in a subordinate command, but those who know the character of that officer anticipate his speedy return to the north.

The senate committee charged with the investigation relative to transports for Grant's expedition, hold daily sessions and have already examined a number of important witnesses.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 28.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 25th, contains the following:

PETERSBURG, Dec. 24. On Monday Gen. Prior, with a small detachment, attacked the Yankee force of several hundred stationed at Isle of Wight C. H. to protect the election of a member of congress. At the first charge Gen. Dix's protectors fled in great confusion, and were chased ten miles at full speed. Our loss was trifling. Prior afterwards visited Smithfield.

ST. ALBA, Ala., Dec. 23. It is reported this morning, by passengers by last night's train, that 6000 cavalry, under Van Dorn, dashed into Corinth on Sunday, despite the Yankees, and took possession of the place.

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 22. Grant's army has fallen back beyond the Tallehatchie. An important expedition under Van Dorn, which has been out several days, has not been heard from.

The Dispatch contains an appeal for the Fredericksburg sufferers who are in Richmond.

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On Thursday a brigade of rebel cavalry were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers distributed to them. Heavy firing was heard, and it was believed there that their destination was King George Co. by the way of Port Royal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its appearance on the second range of hills, in the rear of Fredericksburg, in full view from our position. A considerable number of tents have recently been sent up from Richmond to Lee's army.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 25th, indicates that Lee, with a portion of his army, was moving towards Culpeper to make a demonstration in front of Washington, but it is known that Lee was still at Fredericksburg, Friday noon.

The enemy are engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any future crossing by pontoons. Flashes of true cross the Rappahannock every day, principally to transfer to the other side citizens who came into our lines to escape the bombardment. Our soldiers are taking advantage of the pleasant weather by building banya. Heavy firing was heard, yesterday evening, in the direction of Dec. 25.

Intelligence from Aquia Creek, to-day, states that about 4,000 rebel cavalry, with four guns, made an attack on four regiments of Sigel's infantry at Dumfries. The contest lasted till dark and was renewed this morning. The cannonading was intense and apparently nearer than yesterday. Telegraph lines ceased to work yesterday afternoon, and up to 4 p. m., to-day, no official intelligence had been received here.

SECOND DISPATCH. Notwithstanding the presence of our gunboats in the Rappahannock, the enemy has of late procured large supplies of cattle and horses from the peninsula counties. Last week Gen. Pleasanton captured one hundred and fifty head of cattle which had been thus collected, en route for Lee's army. An officer of Longstreet's staff, who

had crossed into King George county for the purpose of being married, was taken by Pleasanton. His two groomsmen say they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Richmond state that the iron-clad gunboat Richmond makes daily trips to Duryee's bluff.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Telegraphic operations resumed. An official report states that the enemy's cavalry numbered but 1500; that they attacked the town of Dumfries, but were driven off with loss. The firing, to-day, was in the direction of Occoquan, and was probably caused by the enemy's cavalry falling in with Gen. Blount's infantry. It is unofficially stated that several sutlers' wagons have been captured by Lee, and it is considered unsafe to transport goods by that route.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. Tribune's special.—The enemy's cavalry, of course Stuart's, got entirely around Burnside's army yesterday, having Dumfries in their possession in the morning. A body of troops under Pol. Only, who is charged had no "pickets" out, were surprised in the night, and captured to an extent difficult to fix. Rumer estimates our loss from 1500 down to 250. The 17th Pa. cavalry was roughly handled, and withdrew in considerable haste. Artillery were first placed in the hands of this regiment only one week ago. Of fifteen wagons containing regimental property one is said certainly to be lost. We also lost the whole of a four gun battery or only half of it. Last night these swift riding marauders were in possession of Occoquan. The operations at Burke's Station, this evening, states that the enemy were within three miles. The movement of troops from here to the scene of this enterprise has been prompt and feasible, both of cavalry and infantry, but Stuart's in the case have never been partial. Since writing this we hear that Stuart and comrades were early this morning were within six miles of Fort Lyon; also that they got the whole of the battery at Dumfries; also that at Occoquan they fell on a detachment of the 22d Pennsylvania cavalry. A fight ensued unequal on our side, in which the 22d had twenty men killed and wounded. Capt. Johnson, who commanded the post, was among the killed. The whole detachment not killed or disabled was captured.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29. Flour is better, and moderate demand for extra state. Wheat quiet and firmer, at 1.22 1/2, 31 for Chicago spring; 1.28 1/2, 35 for Milwaukee club; 1.40 1/2, 44 for winter red. Corn, 79 3/8 cts.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. The Louisville & Nashville railroad having refused to convey the mails after the 1st of January, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch roads from that date.

M. BLAIR, P. M. Gen'l.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 27.

The Zulu, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th, passed Saturday night. The Persia arrived at Liverpool with her machinery disabled. The Asia takes her place on the 30th. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions dull. The president's message was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect. No faith exhibited in the emancipation scheme.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.

The Journal says that the trouble work on the Nashville road, near Muldraugh's Hill, was destroyed yesterday by Morgan. Six hundred federals opposed them, but after slight casualties surrendered. Particulars unknown.

Headquarters are not advised of the above, but usually reliable persons affirm it positively. If destroyed, it will take three days to restore the railroad communication. The Journal thinks Morgan won't advance to the Ohio river.

Not many days ago a meeting of American citizens was held in Boston, and money subscribed for the relief of the Lancashire suffering poor. One of the gentlemen present offered the use of the ship T. B. Wales, then returning from a voyage to Calcutta, to convey the offerings of Boston to Liverpool. The corn and clothing were purchased, and awaited the arrival of the ship T. B. Wales; but, instead of her arrival, came the news that she had been burned by the rebel pirate Alabama. What a strange and suggestive comment! A vessel intended for a journey of mercy to England burned by a pirate which English avarice and enmity had built!

DIED.

In Nashville, Ky., December 27th, 1862, of typhoid fever and measles, JOSEPH ALBERT, second son of Joseph and Josephine Albert, aged 15 years. He was a member of company B, Captain Miller of the 22d regiment Wisconsin volunteers. He died after a distressing illness of several weeks, and has followed the little Charlie who died four weeks ago.

The funeral will be attended at the school house, near the residence of his father, on Wednesday the 31st, at 10 o'clock, and will be held at 11 a. m. A general invitation is extended to all who may wish to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

I hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the August State and County Taxes for the City of Janesville, for the year 1862, is now in my hands, and that I will receive the same at my office until the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock and twelve in the forenoon, and between the hours of one and a half and six p. m. And further, that I will change on all amounts of tax, at 10 o'clock, and will not receive less than 10 cents, the tax-payer must make it; also, that one-half of the state tax must be paid in advance.

Dated Treasurer's Office, City of Janesville, Dec. 29, 1862. J. D. BROWN, City Treasurer.

LADIES FURS!

A large and rich stock to be Closed Out Immediately at

CREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

at DEALER'S.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

A T the Janesville Literary Emporium, corner State and Second streets. Some elegant

FRENCH STYLES.

Also another Invoice of

Diaries for 1863.

TIFFANY'S Romance by Jean Paul, received this day Dec. 29, 1862. O. J. DEARBORN.

CIRCULAR COURT FOR BOOKS.

E. S. Barrows, p. 12, against O. B. Mattison and F. H. Outing, defts.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants O. B. Mattison and F. H. Outing:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said court: on or before the 10th day of January, A. D. 1863, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the interest on two hundred and fifty-four and 42/100 dollars at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the date of said February, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated and filed for record this 29th day of December, A. D. 1862. Plaintiff's Attorney, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Paints! Paints!

A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at mydewit COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

Magazines for January,

together with the

Latest Weekly and Daily Papers,

received at the

Regular Literary Emporium,

24 door from the corner.

outdewit SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

A Large Assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

Just received at

BENNETT'S.

PERFUMES & TOILET GOODS!

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRAITS, essences and soaps, TOILET WATERS, COLONIES, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDERS & BOXES, POMADES & OILS, SOAPS, &c., &c. Imported and domestic, of No 1 quality and at LOW PRICES.

Also a good assortment of

KEROSENE LAMPS

and other Kerosene Goods, which are selling at reduced prices. Call at the

PEOPLES' DRUG STORE

and examine prices and quality, as we are not to be undersold by any other man. G. R. CURTIS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has been duly qualified as receiver of all the property and effects of Stephen C. Manning, not by law exempt from execution, and all debts due said Manning must be paid to such receiver, at the office of H. K. WALTON, in Janesville.

J. L. WALTON, Receiver, &c. December 24th, 1862. de24dewit

Real French Embroideries.

IMPORTED direct from Paris, and for sale very cheap at de24dewit

ENGLISH Tailors and Venetian Pointes at de24dewit

A SPLENDID line of Broche and Ornamental Skirts at de24dewit

SINGLES and double single check black and white de24dewit

WOOL SHAWLS,

Including those with the fashionable "diamond" de24dewit

Ladies Merino Vests,

HIGH neck and long sleeves, all styles, at de24dewit

A New Arrangement.

ALL the different Merchants, Grocery and Provision Dealers in the city have made arrangements to

CITY DELIVERY

to have their goods delivered free of cost to their customers. N. B.—Packages of any description, weighing less than 500 pounds, delivered in any section of the city for eight cents. J. W. MURPHY, de24dewit

Ladies' Skates!







LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Novem-  
ber 15th, 1892:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago & N. W., north,	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Madison, west,	9:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Madison, west,	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Madison, west,	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison, west,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	1:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	3:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	8:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	9:30 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	10:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	11:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
Madison, west,	12:30 A. M.	12:30 A. M.

J. M. HURDRESS, Postmaster.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The special election, to fill the vacancy in the congressional representation from this district, takes place  
**TOMORROW.**  
The polls will be opened at the places of holding the last election.  
Let the republicans of Janesville give Mr. McIndoe a full vote.

Common Council Proceedings.

SPECIAL MEETING.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, 1892.

Present—The Mayor and all the Aldermen but Messrs. Pattison and Shelton.

Several small accounts on the different ward funds were allowed.

Ald. Winans, Collins and Patten were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount due on tax certificate No. 36, sale of 1892, a part of which had been paid, but the whole of the tax had been returned unpaid by the city treasurer.

A bill of costs in the supreme court in the suit of Edwards vs. the city, amounting to \$71.96, was allowed to T. C. Sloan.

Several bills were allowed on the general fund, amounting to about \$30.

The Mayor gave notice that the city had been sued by Daniel W. Palmer for damages sustained in falling through a trap door in the sidewalk in front of C. S. Roe's building. Referred to the judiciary committee, authorizing them to put in an answer if they deem it advisable.

Two tax certificates were referred to the judiciary committee, to report at the next meeting.

Orders were directed to be issued to Wm. Maclean for \$170, interest due on bridge orders.

A bill of \$79 was allowed to E. Barriere for assistance rendered the clerk in making out the tax rolls for the state and county taxes.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the mayor and clerk to attach the warrant to the tax rolls for the state and county taxes.

The balance of the bill, \$120, of S. Food, jr., city treasurer, for making out the re-assessed tax roll, was allowed.

The mayor was authorized to put in bail in the cases appealed to the supreme court contesting the re-assessed tax law.

Adjourned.

From the Twenty-Second Regiment.

CAMP OF 22d REGIMENT, W. V., NEAR DANVILLE, KY., Dec. 23, 1892.

Editors Gazette: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of two large and well filled boxes, received this afternoon by express, all in good order, except two tin cans of fruit, sent to Corporal Leake, which were bursted and the contents spoiled. In behalf of my company I return my sincere thanks to the donors thereof, for the contents were very acceptable at this time, as we are now going through the trials that all regiments have to meet that come from the north to this climate. My tent has been a hospital for two months, but I think my company are favored as much as any in the regiment. We have lost but one by death, one resigned, and one discharged for disability, viz: F. E. Osborn. I think we have a number now sick, but there are no dangerous cases, and those who have got up feel better than they did before they were taken down. I have no doubt our friends feel a great deal of anxiety about us, but we are suffering nothing more than the natural consequences of war.

ISAAC MILES, Capt. Co. E.

MAEONIC.—A meeting of Janesville Commandery No. 2 Knight Templars will be held at Maeronic Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 31st. All Sir Knights belonging to the Commandery are required to attend at 7 o'clock P. M.

M. F. McKey, E. Commander.

The remains of Col. O'Connor, late of the second regiment, have been found and buried with appropriate solemnities in the congressional cemetery at Washington.

ADJOURNED OVER.—Congress last evening adjourned over till the first Monday in January. It would have been more sensible had it adjourned till March. The less it does, the less the country suffers.—Anti-Slavery News.

It would be a desirable result if the present congress could do up its business so promptly as to disperse altogether with the services of its immediate successor.

THE ILLINOIS MORTGAGE.—A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Northern Illinoisian, published at Wheaton, Du Page county, says it is glad to announce that on Tuesday last, in the U. S. circuit court at Chicago, one of the many claims of farm mortgage cases was decided in favor of a defendant. Messrs. J. E. DeWolf and Hon. James H. Knowlton were the counsel. By this decision, a precedent is established involving about \$1,300,000 worth of property in Illinois alone.

We suppose these cases are precisely like the farm mortgage cases in our own state—Wisconsin having been the pioneer in this system of railroad building; and if this decision is good for anything, as a matter of law, it is equally good, and the principles upon which it is based, are equally applicable to the cases in this state.—Home League.

THE PIRATE NASVILLE SEALED UP.—A letter from an officer of the blockading squadrons at Savannah says that the rebel steamer Nashville lies in the Great Ogeechee river, fenced in with torpedoes, and with one man aboard ready to blow her up on the approach of our gunboats. She is effectively blockaded, and will probably never leave her anchorage in rebel hands.

HEIMSTREET'S

Imitatable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are condemned by nature, and destroy the vitality of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Imitatable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable druggists, or can be procured by mail of the commercial agent, D. S. James, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 29, 1892.

The wheat market, under more favorable advices from the lake shore, was firm and 1/2c higher to-day with sales of about 800 bushels at 85c for milling sample and 70c for shipping grades. Receipts of other produce light and prices unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 90c, 60 to extra milling spring 85c; fair to good shipping grades, 75c.

BARLEY—quiet at 50c for choice, and 45c for 2nd.

RYE—in request at 40c for 60 lbs. per bush.

CORN—pure white dent 33c for 60 lbs.; yellow and mixed lots 32c; ear do 25c for 70 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 32c for 30 lbs. per bush.

THRESHED SHEEP—fair demand at \$1.25, 40c per 40 lbs.

BEANS—choice white 1.00, 75c for 60 lbs., common to fair quality 75c.

POTATOES—choice Neenahs and Pink Eyes 45c for 60 lbs. per bush, common and mixed lots 30c.

BUTTER—good to choice 12c for 1 lb.

EGGS—more plenty at 11c per dozen.

CHICKEN—spring at 12c, 75c for 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, to 65c; 75c for 100 lbs.

WOOL—wanted at 45c for 1 lb. to choice clips.

DRESSED HOGS—heavy to extra heavy 4.00, 4.50 per 100; light 3.00, 3.50.

CLARK & CO.,

1000 North 1st St., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED:

20,000 Pounds Woolen Rags,

such as all wool knit goods of every description and all kinds of wool rags and bannals. Also

30,000 Pounds Clean White Cotton Rags

and all kinds of clean white cotton rags.

25,000 Pounds Brown or Mixed Rags,

and will pay in trade for the white six cents per lb. for the brown five cents per lb. and for the mixed four cents per lb.

R. B. MITCHELL, Grocer,

8 doors east Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

dec25dawit

Cotton & Woollen Rags

WANTED:

20,000 Pounds Woolen Rags,

such as all wool knit goods of every description and all kinds of wool rags and bannals. Also

30,000 Pounds Clean White Cotton Rags

and all kinds of clean white cotton rags.

25,000 Pounds Brown or Mixed Rags,

and will pay in trade for the white six cents per lb. for the brown five cents per lb. and for the mixed four cents per lb.

R. B. MITCHELL, Grocer,

8 doors east Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

dec25dawit

HOLIDAYS COMING!

SANTA CLAUS ON THE MOVE.

He finds the best assortment of

Elegant Books, Chess Books, Games, &c.,

at the

Janesville Literary Emporium,

(Corner Store) ever exhibited in Janesville. In

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

no stock in Janesville can

BEGIN TO COMPARE WITH OURS,

either in number or styles.

Received this Morning,

a large invoice of

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

published by the Church Book Society. Call soon if

you want your choice. O. J. DEARBORN.

dec25dawit

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Rich and Valuable

Holiday Presents!

at the

New Bookstore

of

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

FAMILY and Pocket Bibles, Hymn, Church Service

and Prayer Books, Webster's Unabridged Dic-

tionary, Photographic Albums, Portfolios,

Pocket Diaries, Gold Pens, Parlor Ink-

stands, Annals, Poetical Books,

with a great variety of

BOOKS FOR THE JUVENILES.

If you want to get a

Rich and Cheap Present

be sure and call at the

Second Store from the Corner,

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK.

dec25dawit

SPECIAL ELECTION

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special election will

be held in the tenth ward and wards in the county

of Rock on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1892,

for the election of a Representative in Congress for the

10th Congressional District, in the place of Hon. John

Lincoln, deceased, whose term of office will expire

on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1893. The fol-

lowing is the proclamation of the Governor of the State

READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE

OF

Smith & Bostwick,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

December 20th, 1892.

OWING to the immense business we have done in

the

CLOTHING TRADE

for the past two months we have just received an entire

NEW STOCK

which we shall sell at the same Low Prices that we

have been selling for all the fall. Our stock is by far

the most desirable to be found in this city, all new and

the latest styles, consisting of a splendid line of

Cassimere Business Coats,

FINE BLACK COATS

and a very large stock of

OVERCOATS,

at from \$8.00 up to the best Regularly-Better made.

Also a large stock of

Fancy Cassimere and Black Doeskin Pants,

and the largest stock of

VESTS

to be found in the city. Our Shirts,

FINE WHITE SHIRTS, WOOL PLAID SHIRTS,

among which are some very fine Goods. Also a large

STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, all of which will be sold at very low prices.

Be sure you examine our stock before you buy your

clothing.

Hats and Caps.

We shall sell for the next twenty days, our entire

stock of Winter Caps, consisting of Plush and Fur at

cost. Now is your time to get a cap cheap. We have

now on sale a splendid line of Soft Hats, something

better than can be found at any other place in this city.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

NEW GOODS

FOR

Fall and Winter Trade.

RIORDAN & LEECH

offer a choice selection of

DESIRABLE GOODS!

consisting of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, &c.

Beautiful Plain and Figured

REPPS,

English, French and American

DELAINES,

Rose Bud Chenies,

Plain and Figured

Cashmeres and Merinoes,

Double Faced

Pail De Soie,

SAXONY CHECKS, &c.,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

In every variety. Double Faced Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Ladies' Nubias, Hoods and Sontags.

A large lot of

FURS!

consisting of

MINK, COONEY, MARTIN, &c.

Also, a full line of

ORIBESTICS

CANTON FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL FLANNELS,

BATHING

KENTUCKY JEANS,

TICKINGS,

BLAICH & BROWN SHEERTINGS,

PILLOW CASE GOODS,

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS & DOLIES,

LINEN DAMASKS, &c., &c.,

EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES' & GENTS' HOSIERY,

WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY,

GLOVES, &c., &c.,

all of which are offered to the public at the

Lowest Possible Price.

BOOTS AND SHOES

and

CROCKERY.

An inspection of our stock is respectfully solicited.

We beg to call the attention of the Ladies to the

New Trimming!

Collette's 'a la Victoire.

This beautiful Trimming for Ladies' and Children's

Clothing is now for the first time offered to the public.

It is of extra fine material and superior manufacture,

simply recapturing the fashion with a knife blade by

hand.

By cutting through the center it is readily converted

into single ruffles.

Give it a trial! It will be sure to please.

Also the celebrated Double Faced

GREAT ATTRACTION

at the

New York Cash Store.

December 20th, 1892.

OWING to the immense business we have done in

the

CLOTHING TRADE

for the past two months we have just received an entire

NEW STOCK

which we shall sell at the same Low Prices that we

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of all kinds, all of which will be sold at very low prices.







